



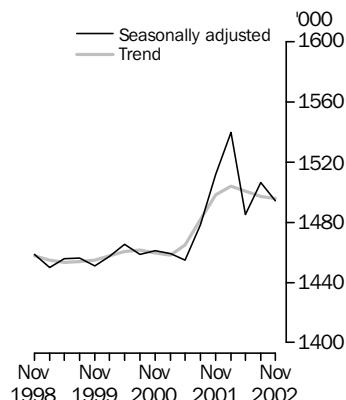
# WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS

AUSTRALIA  
PUBLIC SECTOR

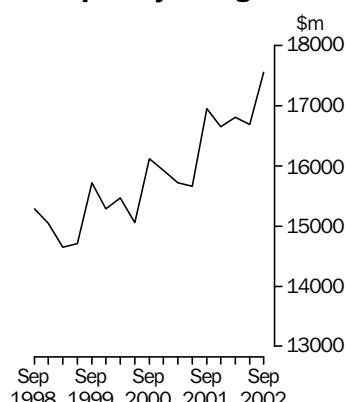
EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 16 JAN 2003

## SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2002 KEY FIGURES

### Public sector employees



### Gross quarterly earnings



ESTIMATES	August 2002 '000	% change May 2002 to August 2002	% change August 2001 to August 2002
-----------	---------------------	--	---

#### Employees — Trend

Commonwealth Government	238.2	-2.6	-9.0
State Government	1 105.1	0.4	1.6
Local Government	152.5	0.5	2.4
Total Public Sector	1 495.8	-0.1	-0.2

#### Employees — Seasonally adjusted

Commonwealth Government	240.9	-1.4	-12.1
State Government	1 099.9	-1.1	1.0
Local Government	153.7	2.5	3.4
Total Public Sector	1 494.5	-0.8	-1.2

	Sep Qtr 2002 \$m	% change Jun Qtr 2002 to Sep Qtr 2002	% change Sep Qtr 2001 to Sep Qtr 2002
--	------------------------	---	--

#### Gross earnings — Original

Commonwealth Government	3 474.2	17.8	4.6
State Government	12 691.5	2.3	3.1
Local Government	1 396.7	4.3	6.0
Total Public Sector	17 562.4	5.2	3.6

## SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2002 KEY POINTS

### TREND ESTIMATES

- From August 2001 to August 2002 the number of public sector employees decreased by 2,500 (0.2%) to 1,495,800.
- In the same period the number of employees increased in local government by 2.4% and in state government by 1.6%, but decreased in Commonwealth government by 9.0%.

**NOTE!**  
Please refer to  
Changes in this  
Issue on page 2.

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact Naomi Summers on Perth 08 9360 5141, or the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

## N O T E S

FORTHCOMING ISSUES	<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>EXPECTED RELEASE DATE</i>
	December Quarter 2002	27 March 2003
	March Quarter 2003	26 June 2003
	• •	
CHANGES IN THIS ISSUES		
	As advertised in the previous issue, this publication presents the first release of estimates from the Survey of Employment and Earnings - Public Sector compiled using new statistical infrastructure. Estimates for September Quarter 2002 have been compiled on the new basis.	
	Estimates of the impact of the infrastructure changes were compiled by combining survey data collected on the old basis in respect of June Quarter 2002 with information about the changes. The impact of the infrastructure changes has not affected the continuity of the key statistical series from this survey	
NOTES ON ESTIMATES		
	PRIVATISATION	
	The privatisation of public financial and public trading enterprises has affected estimates at the sector level over recent years.	
	Mainly Commonwealth government and state government enterprises, principally engaged in Electricity, gas and water supply, Transport and storage and Finance and insurance, have been sold.	
SAMPLING ERRORS		
	In order to spread reporting load, some sampled businesses are removed from the sample each quarter and replaced with similar businesses. This rotation process usually involves about 7% of the units in the survey sample. However, due to the changes described above, the rotation rate for the September quarter 2002 survey was approximately 31.5%. Businesses added to the sample can report differently from those which they replace or are already in the sample. The potential impact of this increased rotation is reflected in the standard errors of movement which are higher than normal this quarter.	
	For more information on sampling errors refer to Technical Notes.	
	• •	
ABBREVIATIONS		
	ABN	Australian Business Number
	ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
	ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
	ASIC	Australian Standard Industrial Classification
	ATO	Australian Taxation Office
	SEE	Survey of Employment and Earnings
	SISCA	Standard Institutional Sector Classification of Australia
	TAU	Type of activity unit
	n.a.	not available
	n.p.	not available for publication, but included in totals. See paragraph 29 of the Explanatory Notes

Dennis Trewin  
Australian Statistician

## CONTENTS

	page
EDITORIAL	
Notes .....	2
TABLES	
Wage and salary earners	
1 States & territories .....	4
2 Commonwealth Government, States & territories .....	5
3 State Government, States & territories .....	6
4 Local Government, States & territories .....	7
Gross earnings	
5 Level of government, States & territories : <b>original</b> .....	8
Wage and salary earners	
6 Level of government, industry : <b>original</b> .....	10
7 States and territories, industry : <b>original</b> .....	11
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Explanatory notes .....	14
Technical notes .....	19
Special data service .....	21
Glossary .....	22

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ORIGINAL ESTIMATES									
<b>August</b>									
1995	520.6	356.7	276.3	125.4	151.2	45.8	21.9	74.5	1 572.6
1996	488.8	338.6	282.6	120.9	146.5	45.9	22.2	71.7	1 517.1
1997	478.4	327.5	286.4	119.0	144.5	42.8	23.2	68.9	1 490.6
1998	470.2	313.6	281.0	120.6	147.7	41.4	22.5	67.8	1 464.8
1999	468.3	304.9	289.2	114.3	150.7	41.4	21.8	67.1	1 457.8
2000	465.4	309.5	294.5	114.1	151.4	41.2	22.4	69.8	1 468.4
<b>2001</b>									
May	466.4	323.0	294.7	113.5	152.5	42.4	23.7	69.6	1 485.8
August	474.9	328.4	303.4	118.5	155.6	43.4	24.5	70.3	1 519.0
November	502.2	345.0	300.5	114.8	151.4	43.4	24.1	71.2	1 552.5
<b>2002</b>									
February	451.0	320.4	294.8	114.1	143.7	40.6	23.6	69.3	1 457.5
May	475.6	333.0	307.4	112.3	147.8	43.0	23.3	71.7	1 514.0
August	472.4	328.7	299.6	112.3	148.3	42.8	24.1	73.7	1 501.9
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES									
<b>August</b>									
1995	518.5	353.7	276.5	125.9	152.7	45.1	21.8	74.6	1 568.6
1996	486.7	335.7	282.4	121.0	147.8	45.2	22.1	71.7	1 512.7
1997	476.7	324.6	286.0	118.7	145.4	42.2	23.0	68.8	1 485.6
1998	468.7	310.9	280.4	119.8	147.9	40.9	22.4	67.6	1 458.8
1999	466.9	302.4	288.4	113.3	150.2	41.0	21.6	66.9	1 450.9
2000	464.2	307.1	293.7	112.8	150.5	40.8	22.2	69.6	1 461.2
<b>2001</b>									
May	462.6	321.8	293.9	113.3	152.9	41.8	23.8	68.9	1 478.4
August	473.8	326.1	302.6	117.2	154.5	43.0	24.3	70.1	1 511.9
November	496.0	343.0	298.8	113.7	150.3	42.6	23.8	70.8	1 539.6
<b>2002</b>									
February	462.0	325.9	298.1	116.9	145.5	42.4	23.9	70.5	1 485.1
May	471.7	331.6	306.7	112.1	148.3	42.4	23.4	70.9	1 506.4
August	471.1	326.4	298.7	111.1	147.1	42.4	23.9	73.5	1 494.5
TREND ESTIMATES									
<b>August</b>									
1995	518.1	356.6	273.0	127.3	154.3	45.1	21.8	74.8	1 571.0
1996	489.1	337.4	281.5	121.0	148.7	45.2	22.2	71.8	1 516.5
1997	475.7	321.0	284.2	117.3	145.7	42.2	22.8	68.7	1 478.2
1998	471.7	310.4	281.4	117.2	145.6	41.2	22.1	67.5	1 457.4
1999	466.7	303.3	289.8	113.7	150.4	41.0	21.8	67.1	1 454.5
2000	463.8	307.3	292.5	113.0	149.8	41.0	22.4	69.5	1 459.4
<b>2001</b>									
May	466.0	319.5	295.0	113.6	153.0	41.9	23.9	69.6	1 482.1
August	471.5	326.9	297.3	114.4	152.0	42.1	24.0	69.9	1 498.3
November	472.9	330.5	299.4	115.0	149.6	42.2	24.0	70.3	1 504.2
<b>2002</b>									
February	470.6	330.0	300.9	114.6	147.8	42.3	23.8	70.8	1 500.9
May	469.1	328.9	301.7	113.2	147.0	42.4	23.7	71.6	1 497.3
August	469.4	327.3	302.0	111.6	147.0	42.4	23.7	72.6	1 495.8

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ORIGINAL ESTIMATES									
<b>August</b>									
1995	102.8	81.7	44.1	23.9	20.2	7.7	3.9	54.9	339.2
1996	82.8	75.4	39.8	19.5	20.6	7.6	4.1	52.9	302.5
1997	77.8	64.6	37.3	20.6	21.0	6.6	3.6	51.1	282.6
1998	72.0	57.3	33.2	16.7	18.2	5.8	3.4	48.4	255.2
1999	66.7	53.0	30.5	16.1	17.0	5.8	3.7	48.6	241.4
2000	66.0	55.3	31.9	15.9	16.8	5.7	3.4	51.6	246.5
<b>2001</b>									
May	65.5	54.2	33.0	16.0	17.6	5.7	3.6	52.8	248.5
August	72.6	60.1	37.0	19.8	20.2	6.5	4.0	52.7	273.0
November	94.7	71.6	32.5	16.0	17.4	6.3	3.8	53.3	295.5
<b>2002</b>									
February	63.5	55.8	32.3	15.3	17.1	5.5	3.7	52.7	246.0
May	64.1	57.3	30.5	14.3	16.3	5.3	3.9	54.0	245.7
August	61.9	53.4	30.1	14.6	15.5	5.4	3.5	55.6	240.1
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES									
<b>August</b>									
1995	103.8	83.2	44.6	24.2	20.6	7.7	4.0	55.1	343.2
1996	83.6	76.5	40.3	19.7	21.0	7.5	4.2	53.1	305.9
1997	78.6	65.3	37.7	20.8	21.5	6.6	3.7	51.2	285.4
1998	72.8	57.6	33.6	16.8	18.5	5.8	3.5	48.5	257.1
1999	67.4	53.1	30.8	16.1	17.2	5.8	3.7	48.6	242.7
2000	66.8	55.3	32.1	15.8	16.9	5.7	3.4	51.6	247.6
<b>2001</b>									
May	65.0	54.2	32.9	16.1	17.4	5.7	3.7	52.1	247.1
August	73.5	60.1	37.3	19.7	20.3	6.5	4.1	52.7	274.2
November	94.4	71.3	32.4	16.3	17.5	6.2	3.7	53.4	295.2
<b>2002</b>									
February	63.4	56.1	32.2	15.2	17.1	5.5	3.7	53.3	246.5
May	63.7	57.3	30.4	14.3	16.2	5.3	3.9	53.3	244.4
August	62.6	53.4	30.3	14.5	15.5	5.5	3.5	55.6	240.9
TREND ESTIMATES									
<b>August</b>									
1995	106.0	84.3	45.0	24.5	21.7	7.8	4.0	55.0	348.3
1996	84.5	76.9	40.2	19.4	21.4	7.4	4.2	53.5	307.5
1997	77.8	64.4	36.7	21.1	20.8	6.4	3.7	50.8	281.7
1998	72.9	57.3	33.7	16.8	19.0	5.8	3.5	48.4	257.4
1999	67.3	53.4	31.3	15.8	16.9	5.8	3.6	48.8	242.9
2000	67.3	55.1	31.8	16.0	17.1	5.7	3.4	51.5	247.9
<b>2001</b>									
May	68.2	56.1	33.0	16.4	17.6	5.7	3.7	52.4	253.1
August	72.3	59.0	33.5	16.7	17.9	5.8	3.7	52.8	261.7
November	72.5	60.2	33.0	16.3	17.7	5.8	3.7	53.0	262.2
<b>2002</b>									
February	68.3	58.6	31.9	15.4	17.0	5.6	3.8	53.4	254.0
May	63.8	56.0	30.8	14.6	16.2	5.4	3.7	54.0	244.5
August	60.7	53.8	30.1	14.2	15.6	5.3	3.7	54.8	238.2

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ORIGINAL ESTIMATES									
<b>August</b>									
1995	363.6	233.8	198.5	93.5	118.6	34.1	16.1	19.7	1 077.8
1996	358.5	226.4	208.1	93.7	113.3	34.0	16.0	18.8	1 068.7
1997	356.8	230.9	211.7	90.3	110.4	32.1	16.1	17.7	1 066.0
1998	353.5	225.2	211.3	95.8	116.2	32.0	16.5	19.3	1 069.7
1999	357.6	220.3	225.1	90.5	120.4	31.9	15.5	18.5	1 079.9
2000	354.3	221.5	226.2	90.6	121.7	31.7	16.6	18.2	1 080.8
<b>2001</b>									
May	354.1	235.4	223.8	89.2	121.4	32.9	17.1	16.7	1 090.6
August	356.0	235.0	226.8	90.2	122.0	33.1	17.2	17.6	1 098.0
November	360.4	239.3	228.0	90.3	119.9	33.2	17.2	17.9	1 106.1
<b>2002</b>									
February	339.7	230.0	222.5	90.0	112.3	31.2	16.8	16.5	1 059.0
May	362.7	243.2	238.0	89.6	116.8	33.7	17.0	17.6	1 118.6
August	361.6	241.0	229.7	88.7	118.4	33.2	17.9	18.1	1 108.8
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES									
<b>August</b>									
1995	360.4	229.4	198.1	93.6	119.6	33.4	16.2	19.5	1 070.2
1996	355.6	222.5	207.5	93.4	114.1	33.4	16.0	18.6	1 061.1
1997	354.2	227.4	210.9	89.7	110.7	31.7	16.1	17.6	1 058.3
1998	351.1	222.1	210.5	94.8	116.0	31.6	16.5	19.1	1 061.7
1999	355.3	217.6	224.3	89.4	119.5	31.5	15.5	18.3	1 071.4
2000	352.0	219.0	225.3	89.3	120.4	31.4	16.6	18.0	1 072.0
<b>2001</b>									
May	350.5	234.2	222.8	88.9	121.9	32.2	16.9	16.8	1 084.2
August	353.7	232.6	225.9	89.0	120.6	32.7	17.2	17.4	1 089.1
November	354.8	237.7	226.4	89.0	118.8	32.6	17.3	17.4	1 094.0
<b>2002</b>									
February	351.0	235.2	226.0	92.9	114.3	33.0	16.9	17.2	1 086.5
May	359.1	241.8	237.0	89.4	117.4	32.9	16.8	17.6	1 112.0
August	359.3	238.7	228.8	87.5	117.0	32.8	17.9	17.9	1 099.9
TREND ESTIMATES									
<b>August</b>									
1995	358.3	231.5	194.2	94.8	120.0	33.3	16.1	19.8	1 068.0
1996	357.1	223.8	206.7	93.7	114.5	33.5	16.0	18.3	1 063.6
1997	353.9	224.4	210.3	88.2	111.7	31.8	16.1	17.9	1 054.3
1998	354.1	221.8	211.7	92.3	113.5	31.7	16.5	19.1	1 060.7
1999	354.9	218.2	225.0	90.0	120.1	31.4	15.6	18.3	1 073.5
2000	351.4	219.6	224.3	89.3	119.4	31.5	16.6	18.0	1 070.1
<b>2001</b>									
May	351.2	230.2	223.4	89.0	121.9	32.4	16.9	17.2	1 082.2
August	352.5	234.2	224.5	89.3	120.4	32.6	17.1	17.1	1 087.7
November	353.4	236.4	226.6	90.2	118.0	32.7	17.1	17.3	1 091.7
<b>2002</b>									
February	354.6	237.6	229.2	90.6	116.6	32.9	17.0	17.4	1 095.9
May	356.7	239.2	231.3	89.9	116.3	32.9	17.2	17.6	1 101.1
August	359.3	239.9	232.5	88.5	116.7	32.9	17.5	17.8	1 105.1

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	<b>Australia</b>
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ORIGINAL ESTIMATES									
<b>August</b>									
1995	54.2	41.2	33.7	8.0	12.4	4.0	1.9	n.a.	<b>155.5</b>
1996	47.4	36.8	34.7	7.8	12.6	4.4	2.2	n.a.	<b>145.9</b>
1997	43.7	31.9	37.5	8.1	13.1	4.1	3.5	n.a.	<b>142.0</b>
1998	44.6	31.1	36.5	8.1	13.3	3.6	2.6	n.a.	<b>139.9</b>
1999	44.0	31.6	33.5	7.7	13.3	3.7	2.6	n.a.	<b>136.5</b>
2000	45.1	32.7	36.5	7.7	13.0	3.8	2.4	n.a.	<b>141.1</b>
<b>2001</b>									
May	46.8	33.3	37.9	8.3	13.6	3.8	3.0	n.a.	<b>146.7</b>
August	46.3	33.3	39.6	8.4	13.4	3.8	3.2	n.a.	<b>148.0</b>
November	47.2	34.1	40.0	8.5	14.1	3.9	3.1	n.a.	<b>150.9</b>
<b>2002</b>									
February	47.8	34.6	40.0	8.8	14.3	3.9	3.1	n.a.	<b>152.6</b>
May	48.7	32.5	38.9	8.4	14.7	4.1	2.4	n.a.	<b>149.7</b>
August	48.9	34.2	39.8	9.0	14.4	4.1	2.7	n.a.	<b>153.0</b>
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES									
<b>August</b>									
1995	54.3	41.1	33.8	8.1	12.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	<b>155.2</b>
1996	47.5	36.7	34.6	7.9	12.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	<b>145.7</b>
1997	43.9	31.9	37.4	8.2	13.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	<b>141.9</b>
1998	44.8	31.2	36.3	8.2	13.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	<b>140.0</b>
1999	44.2	31.7	33.3	7.8	13.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	<b>136.8</b>
2000	45.4	32.8	36.3	7.7	13.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	<b>141.6</b>
<b>2001</b>									
May	47.1	33.4	38.2	8.3	13.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	<b>147.1</b>
August	46.6	33.4	39.4	8.5	13.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	<b>148.6</b>
November	46.8	34.0	40.0	8.4	14.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	<b>150.4</b>
<b>2002</b>									
February	47.6	34.6	39.9	8.8	14.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	<b>152.1</b>
May	48.9	32.5	39.3	8.4	14.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	<b>150.0</b>
August	49.2	34.3	39.6	9.1	14.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	<b>153.7</b>
TREND ESTIMATES									
<b>August</b>									
1995	53.8	40.8	33.8	8.0	12.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	<b>154.7</b>
1996	47.5	36.7	34.6	7.9	12.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	<b>145.4</b>
1997	44.0	32.2	37.2	8.0	13.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	<b>142.2</b>
1998	44.7	31.3	36.0	8.1	13.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	<b>139.3</b>
1999	44.5	31.7	33.5	7.9	13.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	<b>138.1</b>
2000	45.1	32.6	36.4	7.7	13.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	<b>141.4</b>
<b>2001</b>									
May	46.6	33.2	38.6	8.2	13.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	<b>146.8</b>
August	46.7	33.7	39.3	8.4	13.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	<b>148.9</b>
November	47.0	33.9	39.8	8.5	13.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	<b>150.3</b>
<b>2002</b>									
February	47.7	33.8	39.8	8.6	14.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	<b>151.0</b>
May	48.6	33.7	39.6	8.7	14.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	<b>151.7</b>
August	49.4	33.6	39.4	8.9	14.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	<b>152.5</b>

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	<b>Australia</b>
Period	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT</b>									
<b>1996–97</b>	3 735.9	3 109.8	1 655.8	914.7	885.0	299.0	165.6	2 561.8	13 327.6
<b>1997–98</b>	3 852.8	2 983.9	1 666.6	944.3	923.8	279.1	154.1	2 570.1	13 374.7
<b>1998–99</b>	3 566.2	2 848.8	1 613.4	777.0	829.7	280.4	155.5	2 528.6	12 599.6
<b>1999–2000</b>	3 352.2	2 703.1	1 478.7	747.4	787.4	260.8	154.3	2 661.4	12 145.4
<b>2000–01</b>	3 196.4	2 663.8	1 469.8	723.5	741.5	261.4	152.5	2 843.6	12 052.7
<b>2001–02</b>	3 288.2	2 871.0	1 520.1	761.1	762.8	270.6	175.2	3 010.9	12 660.1
<b>2001</b>									
June	735.4	616.1	345.0	169.9	173.3	61.1	36.8	672.1	2 809.7
September	869.5	736.4	396.7	204.7	207.2	73.2	44.4	790.0	3 322.1
December	799.4	673.9	368.8	185.9	184.4	65.9	41.6	715.0	3 035.0
<b>2002</b>									
March	859.9	771.7	405.4	204.2	201.2	71.5	47.4	792.6	3 354.0
June	759.4	689.0	349.2	166.3	170.0	60.0	41.8	713.3	2 949.0
September	856.1	812.4	423.6	207.6	209.3	73.6	44.3	847.3	3 474.2
<b>STATE GOVERNMENT</b>									
<b>1996–97</b>	13 520.9	8 046.3	7 359.6	3 250.2	4 035.0	1 122.7	690.7	742.8	38 768.3
<b>1997–98</b>	14 312.1	8 322.9	7 785.6	3 364.4	4 169.1	1 127.9	731.1	793.7	40 606.7
<b>1998–99</b>	15 231.2	8 471.4	8 340.9	3 451.9	4 325.7	1 164.6	757.7	830.9	42 574.1
<b>1999–2000</b>	15 993.1	8 906.4	8 824.3	3 614.1	4 575.4	1 185.4	788.6	812.5	44 699.7
<b>2000–01</b>	16 394.5	9 451.6	9 359.8	3 590.1	4 789.8	1 221.3	833.9	795.7	46 436.5
<b>2001–02</b>	17 180.4	9 993.4	10 166.6	3 792.9	4 951.6	1 335.6	878.7	803.6	49 103.0
<b>2001</b>									
June	3 978.0	2 533.6	2 368.2	917.1	1 134.0	288.3	195.4	175.8	11 590.3
September	4 432.0	2 381.7	2 485.8	925.2	1 296.3	345.5	233.7	211.1	12 311.4
December	4 208.6	2 529.0	2 634.0	988.8	1 177.1	332.9	205.9	186.2	12 262.6
<b>2002</b>									
March	4 361.8	2 371.9	2 396.4	925.8	1 272.3	343.1	236.9	216.1	12 124.2
June	4 178.0	2 710.8	2 650.4	953.1	1 205.9	314.1	202.2	190.2	12 404.8
September	4 551.9	2 551.9	2 461.1	948.9	1 348.6	360.7	244.0	224.5	12 691.5

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	<b>Australia</b>
Period	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
<b>1996–97</b>	1 560.9	1 004.3	1 145.3	242.0	362.5	129.9	46.1	n.a.	4 491.0
<b>1997–98</b>	1 542.6	869.9	1 174.3	264.3	375.7	125.8	54.8	n.a.	4 407.5
<b>1998–99</b>	1 621.4	856.6	1 202.5	266.5	392.0	123.3	49.2	n.a.	4 511.7
<b>1999–2000</b>	1 691.9	910.7	1 202.7	275.6	421.0	124.0	56.1	n.a.	4 682.0
<b>2000–01</b>	1 783.1	957.5	1 300.7	280.0	427.2	132.8	56.6	n.a.	4 938.1
<b>2001–02</b>	1 916.9	1 037.9	1 398.7	314.5	471.8	140.6	63.2	n.a.	5 344.6
<b>2001</b>									
June	451.8	247.3	328.3	74.5	106.7	34.1	16.0	n.a.	1 258.8
September	473.6	253.6	346.3	78.2	114.3	34.7	17.2	n.a.	1 318.2
December	483.0	271.1	356.4	79.2	115.9	35.1	17.3	n.a.	1 358.3
<b>2002</b>									
March	480.1	259.8	342.8	78.2	118.6	34.4	15.4	n.a.	1 329.6
June	480.2	253.4	353.2	78.9	123.0	36.4	13.3	n.a.	1 338.5
September	489.3	271.9	367.1	83.9	130.0	38.2	16.1	n.a.	1 396.7
PUBLIC SECTOR									
<b>1996–97</b>	18 817.8	12 160.4	10 160.7	4 406.9	5 282.5	1 551.5	902.4	3 304.6	56 586.8
<b>1997–98</b>	19 707.5	12 176.5	10 626.3	4 573.1	5 468.5	1 532.9	940.0	3 364.1	58 388.9
<b>1998–99</b>	20 418.7	12 176.7	11 156.7	4 495.6	5 547.2	1 568.4	962.4	3 359.7	59 685.3
<b>1999–2000</b>	21 037.1	12 520.1	11 505.6	4 637.2	5 783.8	1 570.0	999.2	3 474.1	61 527.2
<b>2000–01</b>	21 374.1	13 073.0	12 130.1	4 593.6	5 958.6	1 615.5	1 043.0	3 639.6	63 427.3
<b>2001–02</b>	22 385.7	13 902.3	13 085.4	4 868.6	6 186.5	1 747.0	1 117.0	3 815.4	67 107.7
<b>2001</b>									
June	5 165.3	3 397.0	3 041.5	1 161.5	1 414.1	383.4	248.2	848.0	15 658.9
September	5 775.1	3 371.7	3 228.8	1 208.0	1 617.9	453.4	295.3	1 001.4	16 951.6
December	5 491.1	3 474.0	3 359.2	1 254.0	1 477.5	433.9	264.8	901.5	16 655.9
<b>2002</b>									
March	5 701.8	3 403.4	3 144.6	1 208.3	1 592.1	449.1	299.7	1 009.0	16 807.8
June	5 417.7	3 653.2	3 352.8	1 198.3	1 499.0	410.6	257.2	903.5	16 692.4
September	5 897.3	3 636.2	3 251.8	1 240.5	1 687.8	472.6	304.4	1 071.8	17 562.4

	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.....						GROSS EARNINGS
	May 2001	August 2001	November 2001	February 2002	May 2002	August 2002	
Industry	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	\$m
COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	n.p.	—	—	—	—	—	* 0.1
Manufacturing	0.2	n.p.	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	15.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	9.5
Construction	—	—	—	—	—	n.p.	n.p.
Transport and storage	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Communication services	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Finance and insurance	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.4	2.9	44.1
Property and business services	15.6	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.0	13.7	220.4
Government administration and defence	115.3	141.9	164.7	116.2	117.7	119.1	1 610.3
Education	6.6	6.5	6.8	5.8	6.7	4.8	61.1
Health and community services	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.7	5.0	3.2	33.0
Cultural and recreational services	10.0	9.7	9.5	9.5	10.0	9.7	131.9
Personal and other services	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.4	5.5	66.3
<b>All industries(a)</b>	<b>248.5</b>	<b>273.0</b>	<b>295.5</b>	<b>246.0</b>	<b>245.7</b>	<b>240.1</b>	<b>3 474.2</b>
STATE GOVERNMENT							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.5	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.2	33.9
Manufacturing	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	8.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	32.3	35.1	35.1	35.4	35.6	35.3	601.9
Construction	19.9	15.4	15.7	16.1	15.9	15.7	215.1
Transport and storage	35.9	35.7	35.5	35.7	33.0	32.7	435.6
Communication services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance and insurance	4.7	5.7	5.6	6.1	6.3	7.1	113.1
Property and business services	16.9	17.8	18.7	18.5	19.4	16.8	204.7
Government administration and defence	98.6	110.9	110.3	116.5	117.6	115.6	1 492.0
Education	442.3	446.4	449.4	392.8	450.0	453.5	4 701.2
Health and community services	318.7	308.4	311.9	314.3	317.5	316.2	3 505.5
Cultural and recreational services	19.7	21.9	22.5	22.4	21.5	16.4	167.2
Personal and other services	93.3	93.5	94.3	93.8	94.8	93.4	1 186.6
<b>All industries(a)</b>	<b>1 090.6</b>	<b>1 098.0</b>	<b>1 106.1</b>	<b>1 059.0</b>	<b>1 118.6</b>	<b>1 108.8</b>	<b>12 691.5</b>
LOCAL GOVERNMENT							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	n.p.	* 0.1	* 0.1	* 0.1	* 0.2	—	0.3
Manufacturing	0.4	n.p.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.2	38.9
Construction	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.1	4.0	n.p.	n.p.
Transport and storage	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Communication services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance and insurance	0.1	0.1	0.1	* 0.1	—	—	—
Property and business services	* 0.3	* 0.3	* 0.1	* 0.1	—	—	* 0.4
Government administration and defence	132.1	133.4	135.9	137.5	136.2	141.0	1 276.5
Education	0.1	0.1	* 0.1	0.1	* 0.1	0.1	0.5
Health and community services	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	11.0
Cultural and recreational services	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	11.1
Personal and other services	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	6.8
<b>All industries(a)</b>	<b>146.7</b>	<b>148.0</b>	<b>150.9</b>	<b>152.6</b>	<b>149.7</b>	<b>153.0</b>	<b>1 396.7</b>

(a) Includes employees classified to Mining, Wholesale trade, Retail trade and Accommodation, cafes and restaurants.

\* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.....						GROSS EARNINGS
	May 2001	August 2001	November 2001	February 2002	May 2002	August 2002	
Industry	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	\$m
NEW SOUTH WALES							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	* 2.4	n.p.	n.p.
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	6.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	12.8	16.5	16.6	16.8	16.9	17.3	307.2
Construction	8.5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	6.7	6.6	102.2
Transport and storage	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Communication services	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Finance and insurance	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	3.3	57.0
Property and business services	9.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	6.8	99.8
Government administration and defence	98.5	108.0	130.3	100.8	107.6	107.0	1 306.1
Education	129.9	129.1	133.9	111.2	133.4	131.3	1 535.0
Health and community services	112.5	113.5	114.1	115.5	114.3	115.3	1 287.9
Cultural and recreational services	10.1	9.9	9.6	10.1	10.2	9.8	123.4
Personal and other services	32.7	32.4	32.4	32.1	32.0	32.0	439.5
All industries(a)	466.4	474.9	502.2	451.0	475.6	472.4	5 897.3
VICTORIA							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	—	0.5	0.3	0.2	3.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	51.9
Construction	2.3	—	0.2	0.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Transport and storage	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.0	17.9
Communication services	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Finance and insurance	1.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	44.4
Property and business services	6.6	6.3	6.1	5.7	5.9	5.5	82.0
Government administration and defence	64.1	84.1	97.1	81.9	81.3	83.3	884.9
Education	109.3	109.8	109.9	101.2	111.5	110.2	1 070.3
Health and community services	81.8	69.4	71.7	69.9	72.9	72.2	784.8
Cultural and recreational services	7.0	6.3	7.2	7.0	5.6	5.5	54.8
Personal and other services	19.4	19.5	19.8	19.9	20.9	19.4	230.9
All industries(a)	323.0	328.4	345.0	320.4	333.0	328.7	3 636.2
QUEENSLAND							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	6.9
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	n.p.	n.p.
Electricity, gas and water supply	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	9.9	9.8	9.4	151.5
Construction	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.1	9.9	9.0	103.8
Transport and storage	17.6	17.7	17.6	17.7	17.7	17.7	224.0
Communication services	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Finance and insurance	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.2	35.8
Property and business services	5.1	7.7	8.4	8.5	8.8	7.0	78.0
Government administration and defence	68.8	74.0	69.7	69.8	69.9	69.4	712.1
Education	91.2	91.5	91.2	81.9	95.5	94.7	864.4
Health and community services	54.1	53.8	54.2	57.3	56.9	55.0	638.7
Cultural and recreational services	3.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.7	2.2	22.6
Personal and other services	18.1	18.2	18.5	18.5	18.6	19.0	212.7
All industries(a)	294.7	303.4	300.5	294.8	307.4	299.6	3 251.8

(a) Includes employees classified to Mining, Wholesale trade, Retail trade and Accommodation, cafes and restaurants.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

<i>Industry</i>	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.....						GROSS EARNINGS \$m
	May 2001 '000	August 2001 '000	November 2001 '000	February 2002 '000	May 2002 '000	August 2002 '000	
SOUTH AUSTRALIA							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.3	0.3	n.p.	n.p.
Manufacturing	—	n.p.	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	12.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.8	n.p.	1.1	1.1	1.2	n.p.	n.p.
Construction	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	20.5
Transport and storage	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	n.p.	0.7	9.6
Communication services	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Finance and insurance	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.9
Property and business services	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	25.1
Government administration and defence	26.4	29.8	26.2	31.2	26.5	27.6	299.3
Education	35.5	36.2	36.8	31.7	35.0	35.2	410.1
Health and community services	28.0	28.8	28.9	28.9	28.8	28.1	259.6
Cultural and recreational services	3.3	3.6	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.1	18.1
Personal and other services	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.4	85.5
<i>All industries(a)</i>	113.5	118.5	114.8	114.1	112.3	112.3	1 240.5
WESTERN AUSTRALIA							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.7	n.p.	n.p.	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.9
Manufacturing	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Electricity, gas and water supply	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Construction	1.2	n.p.	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	13.8
Transport and storage	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	16.7
Communication services	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Finance and insurance	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	8.0
Property and business services	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.6	63.4
Government administration and defence	31.0	31.8	30.1	29.7	29.4	28.4	318.6
Education	52.0	53.5	51.3	44.2	48.7	52.8	514.6
Health and community services	32.3	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.5	31.7	353.5
Cultural and recreational services	2.2	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.6	36.5
Personal and other services	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.6	13.8	12.8	170.1
<i>All industries(a)</i>	152.5	155.6	151.4	143.7	147.8	148.3	1 687.8
TASMANIA							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	6.8
Manufacturing	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	—
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	27.2
Construction	0.2	0.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Transport and storage	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	5.8
Communication services	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Finance and insurance	0.2	0.2	0.1	n.p.	n.p.	0.1	1.2
Property and business services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	6.3
Government administration and defence	8.9	10.0	8.9	8.3	8.3	10.2	112.3
Education	14.6	15.0	14.9	12.6	14.9	15.1	146.3
Health and community services	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.0	8.9	97.2
Cultural and recreational services	1.1	1.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	0.5	6.5
Personal and other services	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	38.7
<i>All industries(a)</i>	42.4	43.4	43.4	40.6	43.0	42.8	472.6

(a) Includes employees classified to Mining, Wholesale trade, Retail trade and Accommodation, cafes and restaurants.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Industry	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.....						GROSS EARNINGS \$m
	May 2001 '000	August 2001 '000	November 2001 '000	February 2002 '000	May 2002 '000	August 2002 '000	
NORTHERN TERRITORY							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	—	—	0.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	10.9
Construction	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.7
Transport and storage	0.2	0.2	0.2	n.p.	0.2	0.1	1.9
Communication services	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Finance and insurance	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.3	3.6
Property and business services	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	16.5
Government administration and defence	7.1	7.7	7.2	7.2	6.4	6.9	71.5
Education	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.9	6.6	76.0
Health and community services	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Cultural and recreational services	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	9.4
Personal and other services	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	38.1
All industries(a)	23.7	24.5	24.1	23.6	23.3	24.1	304.4
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity, gas and water supply	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	0.5
Construction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport and storage	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Communication services	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Finance and insurance	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.3	4.4
Property and business services	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.1	54.4
Government administration and defence	41.1	40.9	41.4	41.2	42.1	43.0	674.0
Education	10.9	12.2	12.4	10.5	11.9	12.4	146.0
Health and community services	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Cultural and recreational services	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	38.8
Personal and other services	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.7	44.1
All industries(a)	69.6	70.3	71.2	69.3	71.7	73.7	1 071.8
AUSTRALIA							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.7	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.4	3.2	34.3
Manufacturing	1.3	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.9	28.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	36.1	38.9	39.2	39.5	39.6	38.9	650.4
Construction	25.0	20.6	21.0	21.2	19.9	18.8	246.4
Transport and storage	41.5	41.7	41.5	41.7	37.7	37.8	523.5
Communication services	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Finance and insurance	8.4	9.1	9.2	9.6	9.7	10.0	157.2
Property and business services	32.9	33.0	33.7	33.5	34.4	30.5	425.5
Government administration and defence	345.9	386.2	411.0	370.2	371.5	375.7	4 378.8
Education	449.0	453.1	456.3	398.7	456.8	458.4	4 762.8
Health and community services	326.8	316.4	320.0	322.7	324.1	320.9	3 549.5
Cultural and recreational services	31.0	33.1	33.7	33.6	33.0	27.7	310.1
Personal and other services	98.8	99.0	99.7	99.5	100.9	99.6	1 259.7
All industries(a)	1 485.8	1 519.0	1 552.5	1 457.5	1 514.0	1 501.9	17 562.4

(a) Includes employees classified to Mining, Wholesale trade, Retail trade and Accommodation, cafes and restaurants.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

---

### INTRODUCTION

**1** This publication contains estimates from the quarterly Survey of Employment and Earnings - Public Sector (SEE). The survey is designed to obtain, from employer units, information on numbers of wage and salary earners employed in the middle month of each quarter, and their total quarterly earnings. Commencing with the March quarter 2002 survey, information is collected for public sector employees only. Information for private sector employees was collected between the September quarter 1983 and the December quarter 2001 inclusive.

### SCOPE

**2** All public sector wage and salary earners who received pay in any pay period ending within the quarter were represented in the survey, except:

- members of the Australian permanent defence forces
- employees of overseas embassies, consulates, etc.
- employees based outside Australia
- employees on workers' compensation who are not paid through the payroll
- directors and office holders of public sector enterprises who are not paid a salary.

### SURVEY METHODOLOGY AND DESIGN

**3** A sample of approximately 2,500 public sector employer units is selected from the ABS Business Register to ensure adequate state and industry representation. The survey is conducted by mail each quarter. Data for a number of Commonwealth, Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory government departments are collected electronically.

**4** The statistical unit for the survey comprises all activities of a public sector employer in a particular state or territory. Each statistical unit is classified to an industry which reflects the predominant activity of the organisation in the state or territory. See paragraphs 7 and 8 for more information on classification by industry.

**5** Information on the number of employees in the middle month of each quarter and total quarterly earnings is collected each quarter. Up until the December quarter 2001 the total number of employees was also collected for the first and third months of each quarter, as well as a split of full-time/part-time employees for the middle month of the quarter. Up until May 1996 the number of male and female employees was also collected.

**6** Statistical units are stratified by state, industry and number of employees. An equal probability sample is selected from each stratum.

### SURVEY DESIGN CHANGES

**7** From the March quarter 1997, the industrial classification used in the sample design of the SEE is the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification; for more details refer to *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993* (cat. no. 1292.0). It replaced the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) previously used.

**8** A consequence of the introduction of ANZSIC is that in the March quarter 1997 there was a higher than normal proportion of newly selected units in the sample causing higher than normal standard errors on estimated December quarter 1996 to March quarter 1997 movements. Hence, caution should be used when comparing movements between these two quarters with movements between previous and subsequent quarters. For further information, including the recompilation of historical series on an ANZSIC basis, see paragraphs 10–15 of the Explanatory Notes in the March quarter 1997 issue of this publication.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

• • • • •

### STATISTICAL UNITS DEFINED ON THE ABS BUSINESS REGISTER

**9** The ABS uses an economic statistics units model on the ABS Business Register to describe the characteristics of businesses, and the structural relationships between related businesses. The units model is also used to break groups of related businesses into relatively homogeneous components that can provide data to the ABS.

**10** In mid 2002, to better use the information available as a result of The New Tax System, the ABS changed its economic statistics units model. The new units model allocates businesses to one of two sub-populations. The vast majority of businesses are in what is called the ATO Maintained Population, while the remaining businesses are in the ABS Maintained Population. Together, these two sub-populations make up the ABS Business Register population.

#### ATO Maintained Population

**11** Most businesses and organisations in Australia need to obtain an Australian Business Number (ABN), and are then included on the ATO Australian Business Register. Most of these businesses have simple structures; therefore the unit registered for an ABN will satisfy ABS statistical requirements. For these businesses, the ABS has aligned its statistical units structure with the ABN unit. The businesses with simple structures constitute the ATO Maintained Population, and the ABN unit will be used as the economic statistics unit for all economic collections.

#### ABS Maintained Population

**12** For the population of businesses where the ABN unit is not suitable for ABS statistical requirements, the ABS will maintain its own units structure through direct contact with the business. These businesses constitute the ABS Maintained Population. This population consists typically of large, complex and diverse businesses. The new statistical units model described below has been introduced to cover such businesses.

**13** Enterprise Group: This is a unit covering all the operations in Australia of one or more legal entities under common ownership and/or control. It covers all the operations in Australia of legal entities which are related in terms of the current Corporations Law (as amended by the Corporations Legislation Amendment Act 1991), including legal entities such as companies, trusts, and partnerships. Majority ownership is not required for control to be exercised.

**14** Enterprise: The enterprise is an institutional unit comprising (i) a single legal entity or business entity, or (ii) more than one legal entity or business entity within the same Enterprise Group and in the same institutional sub-sector (ie they are all classified to a single Standard Institutional Sector Classification of Australia sub-sector).

**15** Type of Activity Unit (TAU): The TAU is comprised of one or more business entities, sub-entities or branches of a business entity within an Enterprise Group that can report production and employment data for similar economic activities. When a minimum set of data items is available, a TAU is created which covers all the operations within an industry sub-division (and the TAU is classified to the relevant sub-division of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification). Where a business cannot supply adequate data for each industry, a TAU is formed which contains activity in more than one industry sub-division.

**16** For more information on the impacts of the introduction of the new economic statistics units model, refer to Information Paper: *Improvements in ABS Economic Statistics [Arising from the New Tax System]* (cat. no. 1372.0).

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

• • • • •

### STANDARD INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR CLASSIFICATION

**17** Institutional units are classified by broad economic functions according to the Standard Institutional Sector Classification of Australia which is a key component of the general national accounting framework; for more details refer to *Standard Institutional Sector Classification of Australia (SISCA), 1987* (cat. no. 1218.0). Data split by the SISCA classification are available on request.

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

**18** Estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. For more information refer to the Technical Notes.

### SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

**19** Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences can be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment does not aim to remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular series. Influences that are volatile or unsystematic can still make it difficult to interpret the movement of the series even after adjustment for seasonal variation. This means that quarter-to-quarter movements of seasonally adjusted estimates may not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour.

**20** The quarterly series have been seasonally adjusted from September quarter 1983 and the historical series can be made available on request. The seasonal factors are reviewed annually to take account of each additional year's original data. Results from the most recent review, using original estimates to the December quarter 2001, were used to compile the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates in this publication.

**21** In previous reviews of seasonal factors, the original estimates of number of employees for each month of the quarter were used in the calculation of the seasonal factors. From March quarter 2002, the number of employees for the middle month of the quarter only is collected to form the quarterly series. Consequently, the latest review of seasonal factors has used the original estimates of employees for the middle month of each quarter, from September quarter 1983 to December quarter 2001. Therefore, previously published seasonally adjusted and trend estimates for the public sector will not be strictly comparable with those appearing in this publication.

**22** Details about the method of seasonal adjustment of these series are available on request.

### TREND ESTIMATES

**23** The ABS considers that trend estimates provide a more reliable guide to the underlying direction of the data, and are more suitable than either the seasonally adjusted or original estimates for most business decisions and policy advice.

**24** The trend estimates in this publication are for the middle month of the quarter. They are obtained by dampening out the irregular component from the seasonally adjusted quarterly series using a centred 7-term Henderson moving average. Estimates for the three most recent quarters cannot be calculated using this centred average method; instead an asymmetric average is used. This can lead to revisions in the trend estimates for the last three quarters as additional data become available. Revisions of trend estimates will also occur with revisions to the original data and re-estimation of seasonal adjustment factors.

**25** If a series is highly volatile then the trend estimates will be subject to greater revision for the latest few quarters as new data become available. However, it is important to note that this does not make the trend series inferior to the seasonally adjusted or original series.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

• • • • •

### TREND ESTIMATES *continued*

**26** For more information, see *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series—Monitoring Trends, an Overview* (cat. no. 1348.0), or contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on Canberra 02 6252 6345 or at <timeseries@abs.gov.au>.

**27** Two feature articles which have appeared in the ABS monthly publication *Australian Economic Indicators* (cat. no. 1350.0) may also be of interest:

- Picking Turning Points in the Economy (April 1991)
- Smarter Data Use (March 1992).

### INPUT INTO THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

**28** The SEE collects quarterly employee earnings for the public sector as one of the inputs in estimating the gross domestic product component of the Australian National Accounts. Prior to March quarter 2002 the SEE also collected these data for the private sector. From March quarter 2002 private sector data are collected in the Quarterly Economic Activity Survey and are published in *Business Indicators, Australia* (cat. no. 5676.0).

### SUPPRESSION OF DATA

**29** Some data have been suppressed to prevent disclosure, either directly or by inference, of information relating to individual businesses. These data have been replaced by the symbol 'n.p.', but are included in totals.

### RELATED PUBLICATIONS

**30** Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which are available on request:

*Information Paper: ABS Statistics and The New Tax System* cat. no. 1358.0  
—issued 26 April 2000

*Business Indicators, Australia* cat. no. 5676.0—issued 3 June 2002

*Information Paper: Improvements in ABS Economic Statistics [Arising from The New Tax System]*, 2002 cat. no. 1372.0—issued 6 May 2002

*Information Paper: Improvements to Australian Bureau of Statistics Quarterly Business Indicators, 2001* cat. no. 5677.0—issued 6 July 2001

*Information Paper: Improvements to ABS Economic Statistics, 1997*  
cat. no. 1357.0—issued 22 August 1997

*Labour Force, Australia* cat. no. 6203.0—issued monthly

*Average Weekly Earnings, Australia* cat. no. 6302.0—issued quarterly

*Wage Cost Index, Australia* cat. no. 6345.0—issued quarterly

*Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, Preliminary*  
cat. no. 6305.0—issued biennially

*Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia* cat. no. 6306.0—issued biennially

*Labour Statistics : Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2001* cat. no. 6102.0  
—issued 6 August 2001

*Labour Force Projections, Australia, 1999–2016* cat. no. 6260.0—issued 1 September 1999

*Directory of Industrial Relations Statistics* cat. no. 1134.0—issued 21 August 1997.

## **E X P L A N A T O R Y    N O T E S** *continued*

#### RELATED PUBLICATIONS *continued*

**31** Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

**32** As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available on request. Details of additional data available are shown in Special Data Service on page 21 of this publication.

## ROUNDING

**33** Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

## TECHNICAL NOTES

.....

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

- 1** As the estimates in this publication are based on information relating to a sample of public sector employers rather than a full enumeration, they are subject to sampling variability. That is, they may differ from the estimates that would have been produced if the information had been obtained from all employers. This difference, called *sampling error*, should not be confused with inaccuracy that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents or in processing by the ABS. Such inaccuracy is referred to as *non-sampling error* and may occur in any enumeration whether it be a full count or a sample. Efforts have been made to reduce non-sampling error by careful design of questionnaires, detailed checking of returns and quality control of processing.
- 2** The sampling error associated with any estimate can be estimated from the sample results. One measure of sampling error is given by the *standard error* which indicates the degree to which an estimate may vary from the value that would have been obtained from a full enumeration (the 'true' figure). There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate differs from the true value by less than one standard error, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors.
- 3** If the standard error of an estimate is large relative to the size of the estimate, the usefulness of that estimate is seriously impaired. For the tables in this publication, estimates with standard errors greater than 25% of the estimate have been labelled with an asterisk.
- 4** Standard errors of estimates of level, by industry and states and territories, are shown in table A.
- 5** Standard errors of estimates of movements provide a measure of the reliability of changes in the level of an estimate. Table A shows standard errors of movements in the level of estimates of employees for the public sector between the middle months of the most recent two quarters.
- 6** An example of the use of standard error on levels is as follows. If the estimated number of employees was 1,400,000 with a standard error of 3,000, then there would be about two chances in three that a full enumeration would have given a figure in the range 1,397,000 to 1,403,000 and about nineteen chances in twenty that it would be in the range 1,394,000 to 1,406,000.
- 7** An example of the use of standard error on movements is as follows. If the estimated standard error for a quarterly change estimate of employees was 2,000 and the quarterly change estimate between two quarters was 10,000 persons, then there would be about two chances in three that a full enumeration would have given a quarterly change estimate in the range 8,000 to 12,000 persons and about nineteen chances in twenty that it would be in the range 6,000 to 14,000 persons.
- 8** Quarterly movements in estimates of employees are considered to be statistically significant where they exceed two standard errors.
- 9** Standard errors for earnings are approximately the same relative size as standard errors for the number of employees. Detailed standard errors are available on request.

## STANDARD ERRORS, Wage and Salary Earners

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
Industry	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
LEVEL									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.2	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
Construction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport and storage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Communication services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance and insurance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Property and business services	0.1	0.4	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.4
Government administration and defence	2.9	0.7	2.1	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.5	3.8
Education	0.2	1.6	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.2	—	1.7
Health and community services	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	1.4
Cultural and recreational services	0.2	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.3
Personal and other services	0.1	0.1	0.2	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.2
<b>All industries(a)</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>
QUARTERLY MOVEMENT									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7
Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Construction	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
Transport and storage	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Communication services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance and insurance	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	0.1
Property and business services	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	0.4
Government administration and defence	3.4	1.1	5.3	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.9	6.6
Education	0.1	3.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	3.4
Health and community services	0.2	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	1.6
Cultural and recreational services	0.3	0.3	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	0.6
Personal and other services	0.1	0.9	0.2	—	0.8	—	—	—	1.2
<b>All industries(a)</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>
ANNUAL MOVEMENT									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5
Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
Construction	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Transport and storage	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Communication services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance and insurance	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
Property and business services	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.7
Government administration and defence	3.5	0.8	3.4	2.4	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	5.7
Education	0.2	3.6	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.3	0.1	3.6
Health and community services	0.2	1.5	0.8	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	1.7
Cultural and recreational services	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4	—	—	0.1	—	0.7
Personal and other services	—	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	0.8
<b>All industries(a)</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>

(a) Includes employees classified to Mining, Wholesale trade, Retail trade and Accommodation, cafes and restaurants.

## S P E C I A L D A T A S E R V I C E

.....

### INTRODUCTION

As well as the statistics included in this publication, other data are available from the Survey of Employment and Earnings on request. These data can be produced for clients as customised reports. The variables are listed below.

### HOW TO PLACE AN ORDER

Firstly, determine the population and the variables (see following) that you require estimates for. A covering letter indicating these requirements and the intended uses of the data requested should be addressed to:

Labour Employer Statistics Section  
Australian Bureau of Statistics  
GPO Box K881  
PERTH WA 6842

### CONTACT OFFICER

If you wish to discuss individual requests, especially in regard to the reliability of estimates for particular cross-classifications and the charges involved, please telephone Naomi Summers on Perth 08 9360 5141.

### VARIABLES

The following variables are available from this survey (subject to the reliability of the estimates. The more variables included in any one tabulation the more likely it is that confidentiality provisions associated with the data will be invoked and some data suppressed):

Employees	Persons, available by mid-month of each quarter (previously available by month until December 2001). Full-time/Part-time (available until November 2001, and only by mid-month of quarter)
Gross earnings (available by quarter)	Gross wages and salaries Severance, termination and redundancy payments Fees paid to directors and office holders
Sector	Private sector (available until December 2001) Public sector
Level of government	Commonwealth government State government Local government
Public institutional sector (SISCA)	Public trading enterprises Public financial enterprises General government
Sex	Males/females (available until May 1996, and only by mid-month of quarter)
Industry (ANZSIC classification)	ANZSIC Division (1-digit code—as shown in this publication) ANZSIC Sub-division (2-digit code) ANZSIC Group (3-digit code) ANZSIC Class (4-digit code)
Employer unit size (private sector available up to November 2001)	Any user specified range (e.g. Under 20 employees; 20–49 employees; 50–99 employees) Ranges can overlap and do not have to cover the complete range.

## G L O S S A R Y

---

<b>Commonwealth government employees</b>	Employees of all departments, agencies and authorities created by or reporting to the Commonwealth Parliament. Those bodies run jointly by the Commonwealth government and state governments are classified to Commonwealth.
<b>Employer units</b>	Employer units are the statistical units which make up the population from which the sample was drawn (see paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes).
<b>General government enterprises</b>	Public sector enterprises mainly engaged in the production of goods and services, outside the normal market mechanisms, providing these goods and services to the general public. The cost of operations is often financed from public revenues (e.g. government departments).
<b>Gross earnings</b>	Payments to employees before tax and other items (such as superannuation) are deducted. They comprise amounts paid from interstate or overseas; ordinary time and overtime earnings; over-award payments; penalty payments, shift and other remunerative allowances; commissions and retainers; bonuses and similar payments; payments under incentive or piecework; payments under profit-sharing schemes; leave loadings; annual and long service leave payments; sick leave payments; advance and retrospective payments; salaries and fees paid to directors, members of boards, committees, commissions, councils, etc.; amounts paid to employees on workers' compensation who continue to be paid through the payroll; and severance, termination and redundancy payments.
<b>Industry</b>	Industry is classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (see paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Explanatory Notes).
<b>Institutional sector</b>	Institutional sector is classified according to the Standard Institutional Sector Classification of Australia (see paragraph 17 of the Explanatory Notes).
<b>Local government employees</b>	Employees of municipalities and shires and other local authorities created by or subject to the provisions of local government legislation, such as county councils in New South Wales.
<b>Number of employees</b>	All public sector wage and salary earners who received pay for any part of the relevant pay period, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ permanent, temporary, casual, managerial and executive employees;</li><li>▪ part-time and casual employees who may have received pay for only a few hours during the reference period; and</li><li>▪ employees on paid leave and those on workers' compensation who continue to be paid through the payroll.</li></ul> Casual employees who work on an irregular basis and who were not paid for the relevant pay period, employees on leave without pay, on strike or stood down without pay for the whole of the pay period are excluded.
<b>Public financial enterprises</b>	Public sector enterprises actively involved in financial market transactions such as borrowing and lending. Excluded are those public bodies whose funds flow directly to or from general government revenue.
<b>Public sector employees</b>	Administrative employees and all other employees of Commonwealth, state and local government businesses and financial undertakings engaged in services and activities such as railways, road transport, banks, postal and telecommunications, education, radio, television, police, public works, factories, marketing authorities, hospitals and welfare institutions.

## G L O S S A R Y *continued*

.....

<b>Public trading enterprises</b>	Public sector enterprises predominantly engaged in the production of goods and services with an intention of maximising profits and financial returns with most operating costs being derived from trading activities.
<b>Reference period for earnings</b>	All pay periods which end within the quarter.
<b>Reference period for the number of employees</b>	The last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter.
<b>State government employees</b>	Employees of all state government departments and authorities created by, or reporting to, state parliaments, including organisations for which the Commonwealth has assumed financial responsibility. Following self-government, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory administrations have been classified to state governments. Employees of state governments employed interstate are included in the estimates of the state in which they are based.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

### *INTERNET*

**www.abs.gov.au** the ABS web site is the best place to start for access to summary data from our latest publications, information about the ABS, advice about upcoming releases, our catalogue, and Australia Now—a statistical profile.

### *LIBRARY*

A range of ABS publications is available from public and tertiary libraries Australia-wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require, or visit our web site for a list of libraries.

### *CPI INFOLINE*

For current and historical Consumer Price Index data, call 1902 981 074 (call cost 77c per minute).

**DIAL-A-STATISTIC** For the latest figures for National Accounts, Balance of Payments, Labour Force, Average Weekly Earnings, Estimated Resident Population and the Consumer Price Index call 1900 986 400 (call cost 77c per minute).

## **INFORMATION SERVICE**

Data which have been published and can be provided within five minutes are free of charge. Our information consultants can also help you to access the full range of ABS information—ABS user-pays services can be tailored to your needs, time frame and budget. Publications may be purchased. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.

### *PHONE*

**1300 135 070**

### *EMAIL*

**client.services@abs.gov.au**

### *FAX*

1300 135 211

### *POST*

Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney 2001

## WHY NOT SUBSCRIBE?

ABS subscription services provide regular, convenient and prompt deliveries of ABS publications and products as they are released. Email delivery of monthly and quarterly publications is available.



2624800009025  
ISSN 1446-8409

**RRP \$20.00**

### *PHONE*

1300 366 323

### *EMAIL*

[subscriptions@abs.gov.au](mailto:subscriptions@abs.gov.au)

### *FAX*

03 9615 7848

### *POST*

Subscription Services, ABS, GPO Box 2796Y, Melbourne 3001